

ADAHOONILIGII

(CURRENT EVENTS)

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Diné Bijéí Bąq Dah Nahaz'áanii Hooghangi 'Azee' Bąq 'Ádaal'íí Dooleelgi Baa Hwiinít'í

'Ániid nídeezidéę bini táá'ts'áadahgóó yootkáféedág' Tségháhoodzánídi hastóí náhást'éí sinilí ha'nínigíí ndahaz'ąqgo 'álah silíí'. Azee'íí'íní Dr. Walsh McDermott wolyé 'éí bił 'álah dzizlíí'. Dr. McDermott 'éí híléí ha'a'ahdéę' naaghá Cornell University Medical School hoolyéédóó.



The Navajo Arts and Crafts Guild is a marketing agency for the sale of better Navajo handicrafts to wholesalers and individuals. The present Guild headquarters is at the Tribal Fair Grounds, Window Rock, Arizona. Ned Hatahli is the manager.

Naabeehó Dine'é bina'ach'ąqah nilíinii béesh łigaii t'áadoo le'é bee 'ádaalyaii, diyogí da 'ádaa-t'éii, 'aadóó diné binaalyéhé nilíinii nináneel'ąqjí' nahaniihgo bá haz'ąqgo 'át'é Navajo Arts and Crafts Guild deiłníigo. Kodóó díí naalyéhé yá'ádaat'éehii ts'ídá bąq dah'íí góne' yik'é ndayii-léego híléí da'níłts'ąq'góó ndahaniih. Díí Naabeehó binaalye'é bá hooghan ha'nínigíí Tséghá-hoodzánígi 'ahóóhai ná'adleehígi bá hooghan. Nihahastóí Ned Hatahli 'ákwii díí naalyéhé ha'nínigíí yá sídá.

'Azee'ál'í haz'qagi t'áa hótsoago bee bíhólníh lá 'áadi. Tséhootsoodóo 'azee'íí'íni Dr. Joseph Duncan wolyé 'éi dó' bí' átah dzizl'í'.

Díí 'azee'íí'íni nil'jigo kwii bí' átah dzizl'í' ha'nínígíí t'áa hazhó'ó díí Naabeehó dine'é 'azee'ál'í haz'qagi bee bich'í' 'anáhóót'i'gíí bee 'áká 'ahidi'niilchéét níigo yiniyé naa'aash lá. 'Índa diné bijéí bąqah dah nahaz'áanii biká 'i'doolwoł'í dó' t'áa 'ákót'éego yaa ntsékees lá. Dr. McDermott wolyé ha'nínígíí lą'í diné yit' ahéedahółzin. Hádąą' lá 'éiyá Tó Nanees-dizíí ha'át'íshíí hepatitis wolyéego' naasnii' hodoo'niid ni'. 'Íídąą' 'áadi nýyá lá díí 'azee'íí'íni Dr. McDermott wolyé ha'nínígíí. Jó 'áádóó diné lą'í yit' ahéedahóosziid lá. Tségháhoodzánídi 'átđó' díkwíidi shíí 'álah 'aleeh yiniyé niyá. Díí híléi naagháhadi 'éi 'azee' naalkaahjí binaanish ha'níigo baa hani', 'azee'íí'íni danilínii díkwíí shíí yit' ndaalnishgo. Jéi 'ádijh bich'í' 'azee' nilínii 'ta' shóda-yoost'e' hodoo'niid 'áadi. 'Áko kodi Naabeehó dine'é bijéí bąqah dah nahaz'ánígíí dó' bí' béé-hoozin. 'Áádóó shíí nihá yaa nít'sídiikézígíí 'éi nihá yaa yinit'jigo hodideeshzhiizh. Díí 'azee' ha'nínígíí diné 'ta' bąqah 'ádaalyaa. Nihahastóí béesh bąqah dah naaz'ání dabidii'nínígíí kodóo t'áa yiká 'anájahgo Naabeehó bibéeso 'ta' 'áaj'í yá ch'ídeideez'ą. 'Éi binahjí' díí 'azee'ígíí t'áa yéego bee nihini'doonishgo biniiyé. 'Ákód-zaa dóó bee t'áa yá'át'ééh hazl'jigo 'át'é díí Naabeehó bitahgóó. Níwohdąą' 'éi t'áa yéego nihaa yinit'j'í nt'ée' díí jéi 'ádijh wolyéii.

'Áko ndi díí 'azee' ha'nínígíí híléi jéi 'ádijh bá 'azee'ádaal'jidi t'éiyá 'qah 'ál'jigo bee-haz'ą. 'Áko diné bijéí bąqah dah nahaz'áanii t'ahdii lą'í 'ákóó bida'iilniih. T'áa hooghandi ha'át'éego da díí 'azee'ígíí 'ádąqah 'ál'j'í dooleet'ígíí 'éi t'ahdoo 'ánéeh da. 'Áko ndi t'ahdii baa hwiinit'jigo 'át'éé lá 'éidi. Wáashindoon yá ndaalnishii Indians bi'oonishjí bí' haz'áanii dóó U. S. Public Health Service wolyéego yee dah yikahii díí Dr. McDermott yit' yaa nít'j'í lá. Jó 'áko ndi t'ahdii doo ts'ídá hazhó'ó hasht'e' niilkeed da. Daanít'sogo bąqah dah nahaz'ąq shíí díí 'azee'ígíí t'áa hooghandi 'ádąqah 'á-deil'j'í dooleet, jó díí t'ahdii baa hwiinit'jigo 'át'éé lá.

Hastóí Naabeehó binant'a'í danilínii há'á-t'íí náadadi'nii dooleet jó ha'níigo 'éi biniiyé kwii 'ah'íildee' lá. Níléi Dr. McDermott naagháhadi 'azee'íí'íni danilínii 'éi t'áa 'íídąą' lą dadíiniid lá U. S. Public Health Service wolyéegíí yit' yaa nídaast'j'igdo. 'Áko t'óó bee na'íhonitaah nilínígíí t'áa bee 'áká 'adiijah

daaníí lá 'áádéé'. 'Éi díí 'áadi yindaha'áhígíí hastóí nahást'éi sinilí ha'nínígíí bí' 'álah dii-dleetgo bee bí' nahodoonih hodoo'niid lá. Jó nt'ée' 'éi t'áa 'ákót'éego bee hoo'a'go biniiyé 'álah 'azl'j'í. 'Áádóó 'índa díí bee na'íhonitaah yidoo'aat'ígíí 'azee'íí'íni t'áa bí kwe'é dooleet dadidoonit, 'ákwii daats'í 'átđó' yee nihada'-di'doo'áat daaníí lá.

'Áko 'éi 'ákódzaago biniiyé 'álah 'azl'j'í dóó t'áa 'attso t'óó bee lą da'azl'j'í. 'Áádóó 'índa 'at'ch'ishdée' nihí lá kwii baa 'ahééh danjizdin ni daha'níigo bee 'at'ch'í' hada'iisdz'í. 'Áko díí bee 'ééhooziijh nilínii háádóó shíí haat'ééh dooleet, jó 'éi t'ahdii yaa nídaat'j'í 'azee'íí'íni. Díí k'ad hooghangí 'azee' 'ádąqah 'ál'j'í ha'nínígíí yá'át'ééh lá hodoo'niidgo shíí náas kó-doolniih. Wónáásdóó 'ahgóó hanáadadoot'ih. Jó 'ákót'éego 'at'sé nabóhonitaahgo nibéeda-hoyooziijh. Wónáásdóó t'áa nít'téel nt'ée' 'ákó-t'éego diné t'áa bí 'azee' 'ádąqah 'ádeil'j'í dooleet yá'át'ééh lá hodoo'niidgo.

HOME TREATMENT OF NAVAJO TUBERCULARS MOVES A STEP NEARER REALIZATION

On the evening of July 13, the Advisory Committee met in a special session with Doctor Walsh McDermott, Head of the Department of Public Health, Cornell University Medical School. Doctor Joseph Duncan, Chief of the Navajo Agency Branch of Health, representing the U.S. Public Health Service, was there, too.

Both men are deeply interested in Navajo health problems, and especially in wiping out tuberculosis. Dr. McDermott is well known to the Tribal Council as well as to many Navajos over the Reservation. He came here several years ago as a consultant at the time of the hepatitis epidemic in the Tuba City area. At the time he first came here, he and his fellow workers in New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical School had a good drug for treating tuberculosis. Dr. McDermott found out that tuberculosis is a serious health problem in the Navajo country. He became interested and got the new drug for treatment of Navajo tuberculars. His interest continued over the past several years. The tribe gave its cooperation and financial help. This resulted in stopping much tuberculosis among the Navajos.

The new drug treatment must be given in a sanatorium. The drug cannot yet be given to Navajo patients in their homes. Dr. McDermott and his fellow workers, as well as the Bureau and the U.S. Public Health Services, hope for a system of home treatment to be worked out, at least for some types of patients. Home treatment would not be possible for all cases, but it might for many.

Much thought has been given to getting home treatment on the Navajo Reservation. An agreement has been reached between the Cornell University Medical School, New York Hospital doctors, and the U.S. Public Health Service. They will help carry out a trial home treatment program, or "pilot project" as it is called. It was to discuss these plans and obtain Advisory Committee approval that Dr. McDermott and Dr. Duncan appeared before the Advisory Committee. Also they asked that the place for the trial program be decided by the medical men.

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ADAHOONILIGII

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The Advisory Committee gave their approval. They expressed their appreciation. The pilot project may get underway in the near future. The problems must be worked out. If the house treatment program proves to be good, it will be spread to other Reservation areas.

The Medical Center
Fort Stanton, New Mexico
June 6, 1955

Yá'át'ééh 'atah 'áásíí'óó:

Kwá'ásiní noh'íiní, kwe'é hani' t'áá 'at'í'í' dígó naaltsoos 'a' nihá bikáá' nideeshjih. 'Éí t'óó nihił bédahodooz'í'í' t'éiyá biniiyé, kwá'ásiní noh'íiní, 'aadi kéyahdi kéedahoh-t'íiní t'áá 'ánóltso. Jó 'éí díí kodi Fort Stanton, New Mexico hoolyéedi Naabeehó niid'íiní díkwíniilt'é shí'í 'atah kééhwit'í 'azee' 'ál'í' góne'. Fort Stanton 'éí níléí Naashgalí dine'é kéedahat'íní binii't'aadi 'áhoolyé, Be'aldíila Sinildóó shádi'ááh bich'í'í'go neeznádiin dóó bi'qq tsosts'idiin daats'í tsin sitáqgi.

Díkwíí niilt'é shí'í kodi 'atah kééhwit'í, neeznádiin daats'í, t'ah daats'í wóshch'ishdi. 'Éí doo bínida'ídíilkid da. 'Azee'ál'í'í' góne' ni-daalnishígíí t'áá 'íyisíí t'áá yá'át'éehgo nihaa 'adahalyá. 'Áko 'éí t'áá 'íyisíí baa nihił dahózhó. T'áá 'aqdi danihighandigo shq' 'éí ha'át'í' 'ákót'éego nihaa 'áhalyáq dooleet. Hataa'íi ha'níigo t'óó náás nihił'noo-t'ahgo doo yá'át'éeh da. Wónáásdóó t'óó yéego nihi'niił'héehgo, 'áko 'índa 'á'í'qq tsx'í'í'go 'azee'ál'í'í'góó dooleet ha'niih. Jó 'éí díí jéí 'ádí'íh wolyéii nihehataa'íi t'óó doo 'a' dei't'í'í' da nahalin 'éí bqq 'ádíshní díidí. Yéego ha-de'áhoot'éego doo 'asohodoobéezh da lá. 'Éí bqqgo nihi'jéí bqqh dah haz'áq lá nihi'di'niih-

go t'áá tsx'í'í'go 'azee'ál'í'í' góne' yah 'ahoh-káahgo yá'át'ééh, kwá'ásiní, t'áá shq'í.

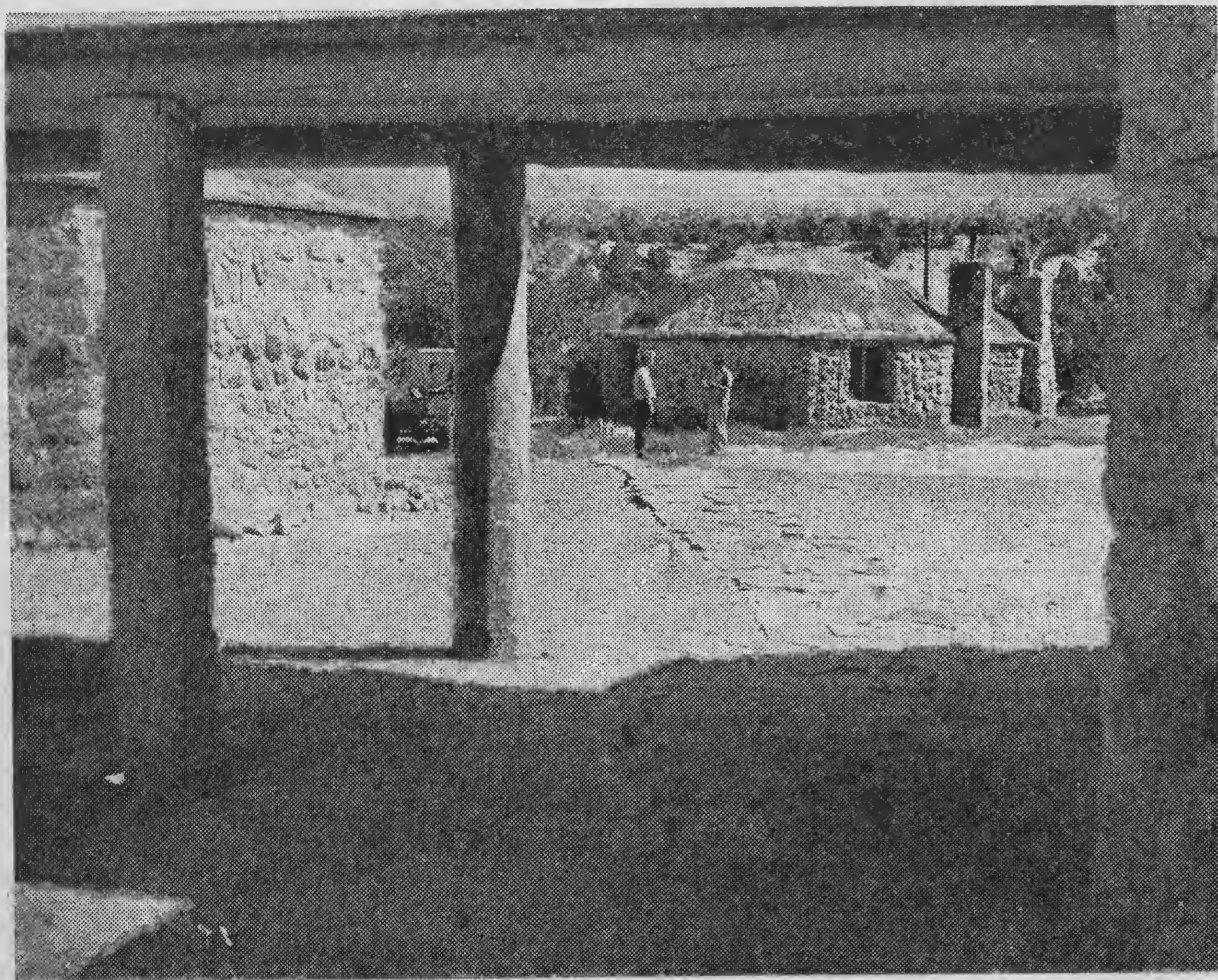
T'áá 'íyisíí nizhónigo 'aa'adahalyáqgo 'át'éé lá dzaqdi 'azee'ál'í'í' góne'. Ch'iyáan naagháagi dó' t'áá 'ák'wí'í' bee nihaa 'adaha-yá. 'Áko 'a' dichin niid'í'í' dooleet'ígíí t'áá 'ádin. 'Índa 'a' 'ach'á' nihił'héé dooleet'ígíí dó' t'áá 'ádin. Háálá 'ahda t'óó bááhádzoo nída'jilghat. Jó 'akon, kwá'ásiní, doo 'ach'á' hóyee' da dóó doo dichin hóyee' da. Jó 'éí kwe'é Fort Stanton hoolyéegi 'ákót'é. 'Lahgóó shí'í 'at'dó' t'áá 'ákódaat'éego 'át'é.

'Áádóó 'ashiiké 'a' naaz'í yee 'ák'idahalta' danilíiní bá dahóló. 'Akał da t'áadoo le'é yee 'ádei't'í'í'go yaa naakai. Jó 'éí 'asdzání bibéeso bizis da 'ádei't'í' dóó sis da. 'Índa 'a' tsini-heeshjii' t'áadoo le'é yee 'ádei't'í'. Picture frame wolyéego tsin naaltsoos binídaaz'áhígíí 'ádei't'í' 'a'. 'Éí yee 'ák'idahalta'. 'Índída 'asdzání 'azee' bqqh 'adaal'ínígíí ndi t'áá 'ákónánát'é. Jó 'éí yoo dei'eeshgo yee da'at'í'ó. Sis da yee 'ádei't'í'. 'Áádóó 'a' 'éí da'at'í'ó. Jó 'akon, 'éí yee 'ák'idahalta'go bee doo bił 'ada-hayáqgóó bee 'ada'a'ááh. 'Áádóó 'a' 'éí t'óó naazhjee' doo yaa nidaakai'ígóó. Shí 'éí 'áájí 'anishtah, doo baa naasháhagóó t'óó set'í'í' 'eh. Jó 'akonee', kwá'ásiní, 'ákót'éego 'atah kééhwit'í' kodi, 'azee'ál'í'í' góne'.

'Áádóó jó k'ad 'éí kwe'é t'áá shí 'ánisht'é-hígíí nihił ch'ínáánish'aah. 'Éí t'óó bee bik'í tsídadoot'kosígíí t'éiyá biniiyé, kwá'ásiní, dóó t'óó-nihił bédahodooz'í'í' dó' t'éiyá biniiyé. 'A' shí'í t'óó jínigo t'éiyá dadoohts'a' 'nt'éé' díí na'algizh ha'nínígíí. 'A' 'éí nihił bédahózin 'ákódaníhi'diilyaa yígíí. Jó díí shí 'atah 'akóshi'diilyaa. Tséhootsoo'ídi nashi'dishgizh. Dí'í' nááhai yéedqá' nashi'dishgizhgo shítsqá' 'a' nahj'í' haach'íizh. Táá' daats'í, dí'í' daats'í, hóla, 'éí doo yee shíł dahoolni' da. Dóó doo bína'ídéet'kid da 'at'dó'. 'Áko doo shíł bée'hózin da 'éí. 'Áádóó 'éí 'ákóshi'diilyaa dóó t'áadoo hodina'í yá'át'ééh nísísdí'í'.

'Áádóó ch'éénísdzágóo níléí hooghandi naasháago naaki shináahai. 'Áádóó kóhoo't'éédqá' t'ah 'nt'éé' níléí háájí da 'azee'ál'í'í'góó náádíí-dáát shi'doo'niid. T'áá 'áko lq' 'asé'í'í'. Ha'a-t'í'í' lá biniiyé dooda jíní dooleet, 'azee'ál'í'í'í' lá t'éiyá t'áá hasih ni hajéí bqqh dah haz'áqgo niiz'í'í'. 'Áádóó 'éí Wóózhch'í'í' d wolyéhígíí tá-diin dóó bi'qq t'áát'á'ígóó yoot'káat'go kwe'é níyá. 'Áádóó díkwíí shí'í shee nínáádeezidgo t'ah 'nt'éé' 'ahgo shíł hodinih náánásd'í'í'. 'Áádóó hazhó'ó biniiyé shidi'néel'í'í' 'nt'éé' ni-chá'áshk'azhí 'át'éé lá shi'doo'niid. 'Áádóó

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The Breezeway at Navajo Mountain Community School. This is the most isolated school on the Navajo Reservation. It is approximately 90 miles from Tuba City, Arizona. There are 30 children attending Navajo Mountain School. Mrs. Lizabeth Eubanks is principal-teacher. —Jack Snow Photo

Naatsis'áán biyaagi 'ólta'ági 'át'é díí kwii hooghan naaznilgo biká'ágíí. Ha'át'éegi da níleí 'ání-záadi t'áá sahdii hooghan ha'nii leh, 'éigi 'át'éego 'at'ch'ishdégé' bich'i' 'ayóó 'áadanízáadgo 'ólta' kwii. 'Áłchíní yázhí yázhí tádiin dóó bi'qá naaki da'ólta'. Mrs. Lizabeth Eubank kwii bá 'ólta'go lq'i náahai k'ad.

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'azee' t'éiyá bił shaa 'aná'átsihgo hodideesh-zhiizh. 'Áádóó 'áníid T'áqchil wolyéhígíí neez-náágóó yootkáłéédqá' shá náánéel'íí' nt'éé' t'áá 'íiyisíí yéego 'ádzaa lá shi'doo'niid. 'Áko k'ad ná bich'i' 'i'doolgishgo nahjii' ná kódoonííł nááshi'doo'niid. T'áá 'áko lq náádeesh'-niid. Ha'át'iish dó' biká leí' dooda jiníigo t'óó bich'i'jii jiljii dooleet ho'niiłhíigo t'óó niizjii'. 'Éi 'ákódzaa dóó T'áqchil tááts'áadahgóó yootkáłéédqá' 'ahbínigo shá yich'i' 'ada'ashgizhgo shichá'áshk'ázhí yéé nahjii' hanáádeiz'á. 'Áko ndi 'éi k'ad yá'át'ééh.

Jó 'akon, kwá'ásiní, t'áadoo 'át'éhé da na-ho'dilgizhgo. Háálá tsxjii'go yá'át'ééh nízh-doodleet biniiyé 'ákoho'diil'jiih. 'Éi baq t'áadoo béédaałdzidí. 'Azee'ál'jii'jii tsxjii'go yah 'ahoh-

káahgo yá'át'ééh, t'áadoo bich'i' ni' danoh-łíní. 'Áádóó shíí k'ad t'áá 'ákót'éhé dooleet. 'Ahéhee' lqá nihił ch'idahosé'á, kwá'ásiní. 'Áádóó k'ad t'áá 'ánółtso Diyin nihił dahółóg le'.

Mr. Joe Weaver.

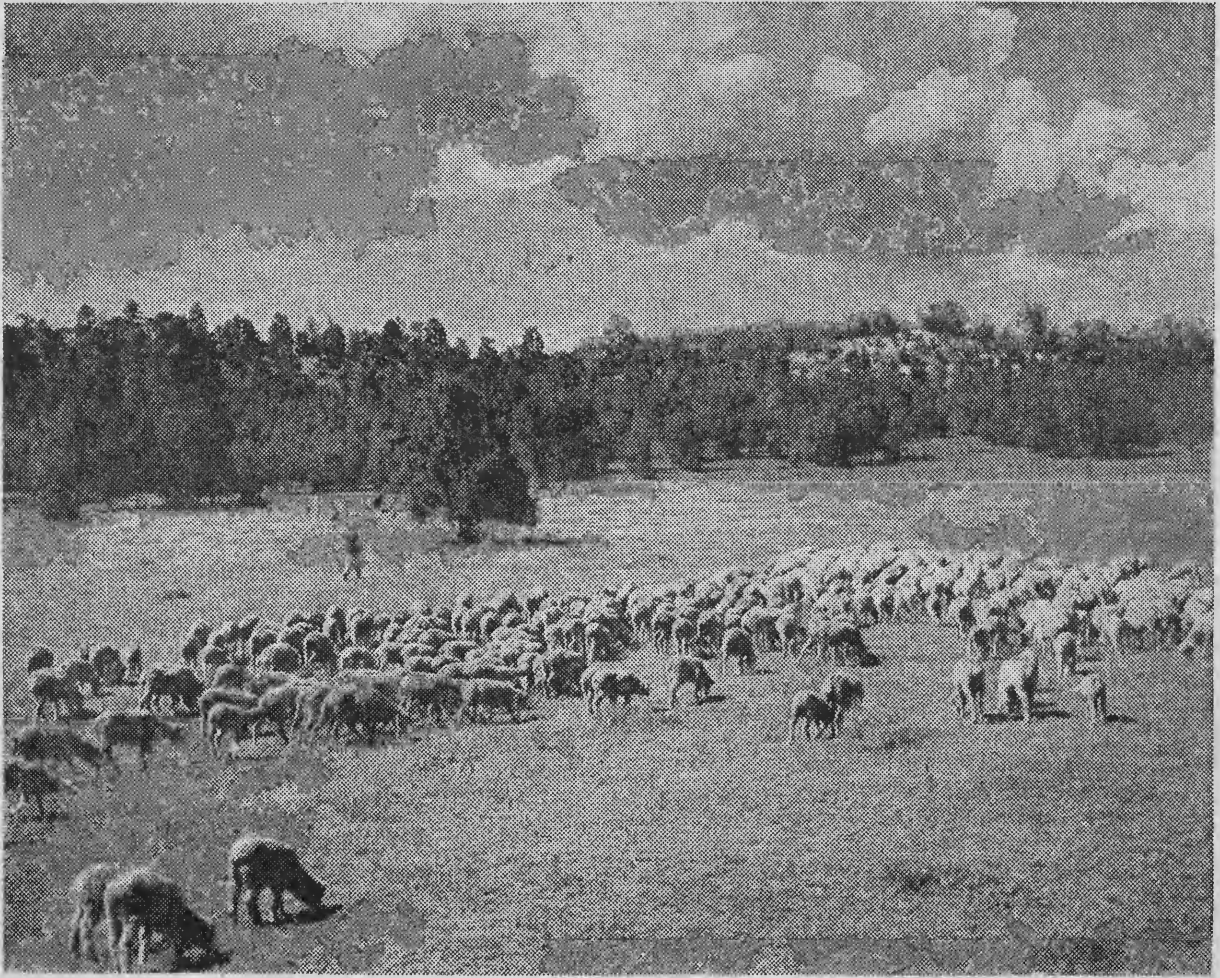
June 6, 1955

Dear Friends:

I have a little story I would like to tell you. I hope this will be sort of an education for all of you, my friends, who live out in the Reservation and elsewhere. There are some of us Navajos here at a place called Ft. Stanton, New Mexico. We are in a TB Sanatorium. Fort Stanton is about 170 miles south of Albuquerque, near the Mesquero Apache Reservation.

I don't know exactly how many Navajo patients are here in the sanatorium. Perhaps there are one hundred, maybe less than that. We do not ask about it. That is why

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These sheep are on the Judge Hardy Ranch. It is located near Crystal, New Mexico.

Tó Níłts'íłídóó hastiin k'ad 'áníhwii'aahii nilínígíí biljį' lá dibé kwii naakaiígíí.

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we do not know. The first thing I would like to tell you is that people working in this hospital are very kind to us. They help us in every way they can to keep us comfortable. We are very grateful for the good care they are giving us. I often wonder if we would have the same care if we were at home. I doubt it very much. They have good doctors. The Navajos have medicinemen. But I doubt very much that a medicinemen could cure sickness of the lungs. It seems to me that some of our people waste their time with the medicinemen when they have tuberculosis of the lung. They don't realize the time wasted until it is almost too late. Then the sick person is rushed to the hospital. I know how terrible it is to be sick. That is why I would like to say, my friends, if you have any signs of TB, by all means go to a doctor at once, please.

You get the best care in the hospital. They give you good food and plenty of it. I don't know of anyone here yet that complains about being hungry. I know most of the Navajos on the Reservation get hungry for meat. We don't have to worry about getting hungry for meat here at Fort Stanton. We get plenty of meat. So you see that is the way it is, my friends, you don't have to worry about going hungry when you enter a hospital for your sickness. Perhaps in other hospitals you get the same amount of good care.

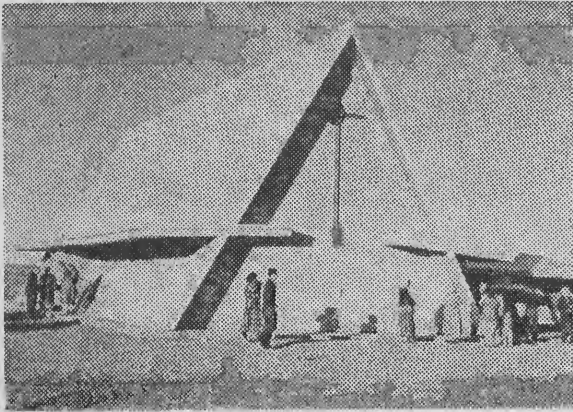
You don't have to worry about being homesick. The

men and boys have many things to work on to keep them busy. Some of them work with leather crafts. They make belts, wallets, and women's purses. Some of the boys work on woodcrafts. They make picture frames, etc. The women patients, too, have many things to work on. They do bead work and many other handicrafts. So you see there is no chance of being homesick. Of course, there are some patients who spend most of their time in bed. I happen to be one of them. I stay in bed all the time, but I am very grateful for the good care we are receiving here.

Now I would like to tell you a few things about myself. This perhaps will give you an idea what some of us have to go through to fight tuberculosis and other illnesses. No doubt some of you have heard other people talk about an operation. Again some of you have had the experience of an operation so you know what it is like. I have gone through an operation at Fort Defiance hospital where some of my ribs were taken out. To tell you the truth, I don't know how many of my ribs were cut away. Maybe three or four. I was never told about it and I never asked about it. All I know is some of my ribs were cut away to help me fight tuberculosis of the lungs. After I had this important operation it did not take me very long to get well.

When I recovered completely I was discharged from

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This is the new Presbyterian Mission at Chinle, Arizona. Kwii kin si'ánígíí Ch'iniljidi 'át'é. Damíigo bijj biyi' 'átah ná'ádlee sodizin biniiyé.

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the hospital and went home. After spending two years at home I began to have troubles again. But I did not give up. When I was told that I had to go to the hospital I agreed right away. I knew the hospital was the only chance to save my life, so I readily agreed. Arrangements were made for me to enter the hospital here at Fort Stanton. So, a year ago last March 31st, I arrived here. After several months here I had another sickness. After a thorough check my sickness was diagnosed as some kind of kidney ailment. Then I took a series of shots for my new sickness. I was checked again last April 10 and doctors found out that my sickness was getting worse, so something else had to be done. They told me that one of my kidneys would have to be removed. I again agreed because I know that the sickness was killing me so something certainly had to be done. So on the morning of April 13 I was again put on an operating table and one of my kidneys was removed. Now I feel much better.

So you see, friends, there isn't really anything to an operation if you cooperate with the doctors. When an operation has to be done it has to be done for your own good. So don't be afraid to go to a doctor. You may not need an operation after all. Even if you do it is for your own good. The quicker you get it done the quicker you will be well again. That is why I advise you not to hesitate to see a doctor. This is the little story I want to tell my people and I appreciate the opportunity of doing so. May God bless you all.

Joe Weaver

'Átchíní Dabidi'néel'jii'

Kwii baa hani'ígíí t'áá 'ániidígo baa na'as-dee' Na'nízhoozhígi. Na'nízhoozhí binaagi híléi Soodził bōhoneel'áago dóo híléi Tóta' bōhoneel'áago da'nítch'ishídégé' 'átchíní bits'in bāqah dah nahaz'áanii 'átah 'ádaalyaa t'áá-ł'a'ajínigo bee hoo'a'go. Be'aldíila Sinildégé' 'azee'íí'íní Dr. Edward Forbis wolyéé léi' kwii níyáago 'éi 'átchíní deinéel'jii'. T'áadoo le'é 'átchíní bee bāqah dah nahaz'áq shíí bēédahodoozjít dóo ha'át'éego bá baa hwiinít'jii dooleet daanígó yiniiyé 'adaat'jii lá. New Mexico

Public Welfare wolyéego yee dah yikahii 'ákót'éego yee dahoot'a'go kwii baa na'asdee' lá.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN EXAMINED

Nearly one hundred crippled children were examined in Gallup recently. The examinations were held at the Gallup Community Indian Center. The children were examined to learn what kind of treatment they need. The children came from McKinley, San Juan and Valencia counties. Dr. Edward Forbis of Albuquerque made the examinations. The clinic was held by the New Mexico Public Welfare Department.

'Ats'íis Baa 'Áháyáqági Biniiyé 'Átah 'Azl'jii'

Diné bijéi bāqah dah nahaz'áanii bi'oonishjii baa hwiinít'jii go tágíjii biniiyé 'átah 'azl'jii' Na'nízhoozhígi. 'Éi dāqāqā' 'ákót'éego baa na'as-dee'. Na'nízhoozhígi nihoot'áago da'nítch'i-shídégé' nda'iisdee'. Diné bijéi bāqah dah nahaz'áanii híléi t'áá'oo'di 'azee' bāqah 'ádaal'ínígíi yindaalnishii 'ta' niheeskai, 'inda Yootódóji ha-hoodzójí Jéi 'Ádjih yindaalnishii dó', Naabeehó binant'a'í danilínii dó' 'ta', American Indian Development wolyéego yee dah yikahii dó' 'ta' niheeskai, Wááshindoon yá ndaalnishígíi dó' 'ta', 'áádóo binaadégé' danilínii díkwíi shíí 'átah sil'jii'.

Biniiyé 'átah 'adooleet' hodoo'niidígíi 'éi kót'é: (1) Diné bijéi bāqah dah nahaz'áanii 'azee' bāqah 'ádaal'jigóo t'áadoo le'é bee bich'jii' 'anídahazt'i' danilínii 'ahit' deízhdooltah biniiyé; (2) 'áádóo 'inda kojí jéi 'ádjih wolyéi bi'oonishjii dó' naanish ndaat'jii go 'tahgóo t'áá 'anídahazt'i'go 'át'é, 'éi hoł bēédahodoozjít biniiyé; (3) 'áádóo 'inda Naabeehó dine'é 'ats'íis baa 'áháyáqagi bíhoo'ah bich'jii' naat'jii' dooleetgi baa hwiinít'jii; (4) 'áádóo 'inda díi kwii 'átah daazl'jii' ha'nínígíi t'áá 'át'é 'ahéedahozhdoolzjítgo hanaanish danil'jii shíí yá'át'éehgo náás deí't'éeh dooleet biniiyé 'átah 'áho'diilyaa.

Cornell Medical College hoolyéego 'azee' bídahoo'aahdegé' 'azee'íí'íní Dr. Robert L. Yeager wolyéé léi' níyá. 'Éi díi jéi 'ádjih binan'ishgi t'áá díkwígóo yee hoł nahasni' dóo 'azee' 'ániid bēe'deetq' nílínii 'aqah 'ádaal'jii go yaa nahasni'.

'Áádóo 'inda díi kwii baa dahwiinít'jii da-nílinígíi náásgóo t'áá nabik'í yáti' dooleet ha'át'éegi da biniiyé dígi 'át'éego 'ahíná'iil-dahgo hodoo'niid. 'Áko binahjii' 'ééhózin dooleetii, 'anídahazt'i' danil'jigóo ndeítkaah dooleetii 'ta' nidoo'nił hodoo'niid. 'Éi 'ákódzaa dóo táá'qosdee'.

HEALTH CONFERENCE

Recently there was a three-day Tuberculosis confer-

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ence in Gallup. Organizations taking part in the conference were: Off-Reservation Sanatorium officials, State Tuberculosis Associations, Navajo Tribal officials, American Indian Development officials, Bureau of Indian Affairs officials and others.

It was the object of this conference: (1) to acquaint those taking part with problems of the Navajo patient in off-Reservation sanatoria; (2) to explore problems faced by administration in off-Reservation sanatoria; (3) to study health education problems of Navajos; and (4) to improve working relationship on patient care of off-Reservation Sanatorium officials, the Navajo tribe, the Navajo Agency and others.

Dr. Robert L. Yeager of Cornell Medical College spoke to the conference. He described the use of modern drugs in treatment of tuberculosis.

At the end of the conference a permanent association was formed to continue these studies.

FROM THE BRANCHES

Health:



'Atah Doo Hałts'iidii Naatniihígíí (continued)
Bilagáanaají 'azee' danilíinii 'éí bééhózinígo díí ch'osh doo yit'íinii ha'nínígíí bee naatseed. Ha'át'éegi da hakáá' yihésgo 'azee' bíjítłohgo ch'osh da'athésgii yéé neit'si'.

Ha'át'éegi da hakágí tsiih yilki'go, jiigishgo da bilagáana be'aze' bíjítłohgo ch'osh doo yit'íinii nahgóó kóyii'jiih.

Ha'át'éegi da hakágí tsiih yilki'go, jiigishgo da bich'j' 'azee' danilíinii bit' béédahózin 'azee'íit'íni.

'Índa łódó 'ádaat'éii da bich'j' 'azee' danilíinii bit' béédahózin 'azee'íit'íni.

'Áko híléi ha'át'éegi da halóodgo 'azee'íit'íni nilíinii 'ałtsé há yinít'jiih dóó 'asdzání 'azee' yee 'aa'adahalyánígíí 'azee' łódó bá yá'á-t'éehii yee yit' hodoonihgo łá' hqgh 'íidoolíit'.

'Ółta'j'í ndi t'áá 'ákót'é, 'azee'íit'íni halóód há yidinóot'jii, 'áádóó bá 'ółta'í yit' hodoonihgo azee' łódó bá yá'át'éehii hqgh 'íidoolíit'.

(Łá' baa nááhání' dooleet')

HOW SICKNESS TRAVELS (continued)

The doctor's medicine will kill germs.

Putting the medicine on the Itch will kill the itch mite.

Putting the medicine on a cut place will kill the germs.

The doctor knows the right medicine to put on a cut place.

The doctor knows the right medicine to put on a sore.
The doctor will tell the nurse the right medicine to put on a sore.

The doctor will tell the teacher the right medicine to put on a sore.

Binahjji' Atom Bomb Béé'deetáanii

Albert Einstein wolyéego hastiin t'áá 'íiyisíí t'áá yéego náás siljii' nt'ée' dądąq' 'ádin ha-niigo baa hóóni'. Ha'át'íí shjii, bilagáana daats'í niljii. Díí hastiin kwii baa hani'ígíí ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí doo 'asohodoobéézhgóó t'áadoo le'é nayik'í tséłkees nt'ée' jini. Jó 'éí beego t'áá nítéel béého'dilzin nt'ée' lá. T'áadoo le'é neit'kaahgo łá' yi'qtsiikézígíí beego k'ad 'akóq atomic bomb wolyé ha-niigo baa dahani'ígíí béé'deetq jini. Jó bí yit'áhi 'áhooolaa.

Nléí' tónteel tsé'naadi Germany hoolyéedi bi'dizhchj jini díí hastiin, tsosts'idilín dóó bi'qq hastq náahai yéedq. T'áá 'áadi biyaa hazjii' lá. T'áá yéego hastiin siljii'go shjii Hitler wolyéego hastiin bidághaa' dah shijaa' yéé 'áadi hóótchj'. Wónáásdóó 'ałk'ijii'éé'. 'Ákódzaago shjii Einstein 'áádéé' haníichq. Kodí Wáashindoon biyaa kééhwiit'íinii nihitah níyáá lá. 'Éí naadiin náahai yéedq' 'ákódzaa. 'Áádóó shjii kwii 'ashdla' bináhaigo naaltsoos bá háana' t'áá kojí 'atah niljii dooleet' biniiyé.

Matter wolyéego t'áadoo le'é yee hadadí-t'éii na'iiłnáa dooleetgo haz'q níigo yaa náhálnih nt'ée' lá. 'Éí shjii t'áá bí neit'kaahgo 'ákót'éego yéedi'nitq. Haa'í yee' ha'níigo 'aadóó baa ní'diildee'ígíí beego atomic bomb wolyéhígíí béé'deetq jini. 'Áko t'áá 'aaníí 'ánlí lá.

"Díí hastiin Einstein wolyéhéé ts'ídá hót'saago ná'ee'qq ntsáhákeesgo nihá 'áyiilaa." níí lá Eisenhower díí hastiin yaa yátti'go.

'Azhq 'ákót'éego t'áadoo le'é bee 'atf'dool-níitii há shóyoost'e' ndi 'anaa' wolyéii ts'ídá dooda níigo yee yátti' łeh nt'ée'. T'áadoo 'ałk'ée'iijahí, hazhó'ó hasht'e' hodít'éego kéehot'j, ts'ídá 'éí t'éiyá bidadoolkaal níigo yee yátti' nt'ée' lá 'ałdó'.

Ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí t'áá doo 'asohodoobéézhgóó ntsékees nt'ée' jini díí hastiin. 'Áko bitsii-ghaq' yéé 'éí hasht'e' niigjii go k'ad níláahdi naalkaah jini. Ha'át'éegi lá ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí bee bit' 'ééhózin nt'ée' lá ha-niigo.

DISCOVERER OF THE ATOM BOMB DIES

Albert Einstein died April 18. He was 76 years old. His work made possible the discovery of the atomic bomb.

Einstein was born in Germany. He came to this country over 20 years ago. He became an American citizen in 1940. Einstein left Germany to escape from Hitler.

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Mr. Charles E. Morelock is director of schools for the Navajo Agency. Previously, Mr. Morelock was Principal of Haskell Institute, Superintendent of Phoenix Indian School and Area Director of Schools for the Phoenix Area. Recently he delivered the commencement address to the graduates at Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma.. —Jack Snow Photo

Bilagáana kwii sidáhígíí Mr. Charles E. Morelock wolyé. Naabeehá kéedahat'ínígíí bitahgóó Wáashindaan be'álta' naazniligíí t'áa 'altsa yinant'a'í nilí. Tségháhaadzánígíí 'éí sidá díí hastiin. Wáashindaan yá naalnishga lq'í bináahai lá. Ch'óashdádádáq' Haskell Institute haalyéedi bá 'álta'í yit ndaalnish nt'éé' lá Schaol Principal nilíjga. Áádóá Phaenix Indian Schaol haalyéedi 'álta' yinant'a'í náánídlíí nt'éé' lá. T'áa 'ákwii 'álta' yinant'a'í nilíjga díí 'álta'ágíí t'áa hátsaago bee bihólníihga 'ánááb'ídiilyaa lá. Jó k'ad 'éí Naabeehó bitahjí Wáashindoon be'ólta'ágíí t'áa 'altsa yinant'a'í nilíjga Tségháhaadzánígíí dah sidá. Dqadqáq' n'léí Chilocco Indian Schaol haalyéego naayáago 'áadi 'ólta'í 'álta' yíghah da'afee-hígíí yich'í' yááfti'. T'áa 'áádéé' t'áa 'éí biniiyé hágo bi'doo'niidga.

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One of Einstein's ideas was that all matter was engery. This means that things like rocks, wood or uranium are

energy. Experts used this idea to build the atomic bomb.

President Eisenhower said, "No other man contributed so much to knowledge."

Although he made the atomic bomb possible, Einstein loved peace. He always spoke out against war. He thought that men should find ways of living together without fighting.

Einstein left his brain for doctors to study. It is thought that they may learn new things by this study.

Kéyah Bik'é 'Azláago 'Ada'ii'níígíí

Arizona wolyéego hahoodzooígíí biyi'jí Indians kéedahat'íinii bikéyah danilíinii t'áa 'altso t'áa 'as'ahágóó 'ada'ii'níígíí la' yá'a-t'ééh dooleet nt'éé' níílá hastói Arizona biyi'-dóo n'léí ha'a'ahdi 'atah dah sikéhígíí. Jó k'ad díí kéyah bik'é 'azláago 'a'ii'níígíí t'áa bee nahaz'áq ndi doo 'as'ahgóó 'a'ii'níit da. T'áadoo ts'ídá náhodíníilzhishí t'áa 'áko bíghah 'aleeh. 'Áko hazhó'ó bits'áqádóó 'a'doodit' doo yá'áchxóq da. T'áa hazhó'ó Naabeehó dine'é t'éiyá nizaadgóó yee has'á díí kéyah bik'é ni'iilyéego 'a'ii'níígíí.

Kéyah 'a'ii'níígíí naadiin 'ashdla' náahaij'í bee haz'áqgo 'éí ts'ídá bíghah níí lá Senator Goldwater. 'Ákót'éego 'éí bee 'iiná yá'át'ééh dóo yá'át'éehgo bikáá' hasht'e hojiit'íh. Jó díí Senator Goldwater wolyé ha'nínígíí dóo Representative Udall 'éí Arizona yii' kééhat'íinii t'éiyá yaa yáfti.

'Áko náánáq' 'ádaaniigo 'éí Indians kéedahat'íígóó t'áa 'altsogo 'ákót'éego yá'át'ééh dooleet'ee daaníí lá. Áádóó 'inda díí Indians danilíinii bíni' t'áa bí bikéyah bee bídahólníihgo yá'át'ééh daaníí lá ta'.

LONGER LEASE PERIODS REQUESTED FOR INDIANS

Arizona Indians should have longer leasing rights for their land. This is the opinion of two Arizona congressmen. Most tribes can grant leases just for short times. Only the Navajos can give long leases. Representative Udall says all tribes should be able to do this.

Senator Goldwater wants leases as long as 25 years. He says this will help the tribes in business and in farming. If longer leases were available there would be more construction.

Same leaders in Washington want longer leasing rights for Indians everywhere. They say the tribes should have more control over their land.

Béesa Nááhábijhígíí Bik'é Ni'iilyéegi

(Sherman Bulletin)

Income tax wolyéego béeso 'íil'íinii ta' Wáashindoon bich'í' kódaalne'ígíí naaltsoos bee hadadilne'gi nihił béedahózingo yá'át'ééh. T'áa nináháhááh bik'eh 'ákót'éego naaltsoos bee yah 'anídaha'níit. T'áqchil wolyéhígíí 'ashdla'áadahgóó yookkáat'íj' beehaz'á díí

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Peter Pinto Begay works at the Beard Faundry, Arkansas City, Kansas. He was a student in the Special Navaja Program. He attended Chilacco Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma.

Peter Pinto Begay wolyéé lá kwii naalnishígíí. 'Ólta'jii naanish bídahoo'aahígíí binahjii' k'ad níléi Arkansas City, Kansas hooleyéedi béesh t'áadoo le'é bee 'ádaalne' góne naalnish. 'Ashdla' náahaijii' 'ólta' ha'nínígíí 'atah yólta' nt'ée' Chilocco Indian School hooleyéedi.

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naaltsoos háadadiilne'ígíí. Díi béeso yígíí nílááh nihá hoot'áátjii lq'ígóó bee nda'anish. 'Ólta' bee nihá 'ádahalne', 'atiin da. 'Índa háadi da nihe'ana'í niljii shííi 'ta' 'ananihish-chíjigo bee 'ák'i 'adiilt'oh dooleet díi béeso yígíí. 'Aadóo kojii' t'áa kódaónishéigo lq'íjii' choo'jigo 'át'é díi béeso income tax wolyéego nihits'áá' bihidi'níígíí. 'Áko bikée' saad nidzist'i' dooleetígíí t'áa doo bohónéedzqá da.

Níléi naaki ts'áadah nídeezidjii' béeso nihaa hinidéhígíí, béeso bik'é naalnishígíí hastáqadi neeznádiin t'áa bich'jii'gi naalkidgo 'azh'qá béeso 'ta' nihits'áá' nídiinil ndi 'éi nát'áá' nihaa nídoon'ni. 'Éi biniiyé naaltsoos hadadiilne'. Béeso bik'é nijilnishígíí hastáqadi neeznádiin dóo níwohji' 'iilki'go 'éi Wááshindoon 'ta' bíi' neheleeh. Honant'a'í ho' niljigo díi doo bikée'



Raymand Pete is from Bellemont, Arizona. He attends Fort Sill Indian High School, Lawton, Oklahoma. He is finishing cleaning his dormitory room.

Ná'ázt'i' hooleyéedéé' 'ashkii Raymond Pete wolyéego níléi Fort Sill Indian School hooleyéedi 'atah 'ólta' lá díi. 'Ólta'di níléi dazhnijah góne' t'áa hó baa 'ádahojilyá. T'áa 'éi bee na'nitin 'át'é 'atdó'.

saad nidzist'i' da. Honant'a'í ho' niljigo 'income tax 'ta' t'ahdii bee haqah háá'áago t'áa bá shó'joost'e'é t'áa 'áko bich'jii' nizm'dooléet. 'Ákót'éego 'ahítká 'anijijahgo t'áadoo beet-t'éhé da.

INCOME TAXES

We should know how to fill out an income tax return. We must fill one out every year. Income tax must be paid by April 15. It is the duty of every citizen to pay income tax. This tax money is used to run our government. The money is spent for school, roads, defense and many other things.

If we earn less than \$600 we will receive the withholding tax back. If we earn more than \$600 we have to pay income tax. If we owe tax money it is our duty to pay the tax. Good citizens cooperate with the government.—David Hale, Chilocco.

Tó Hajilohnii

Tó Hajiloh hooleyéedi Kiis'ánii kéédaha-t'ínígíí t'áa 'ákwii bilagáana naalyéhé yá sídáhí nilínígíí yíi 'at'ch'jii' nídadichxq' ha'níigo baa hani'. Ha'át'éego 'ályaago lá yá'át'ééh dooleet lá ha'níigo Kiis'ánii Binant'a'í

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Mrs. Maude Lang is helping Helen Yazzie Begaye with English. Helen is recording her voice. Later she will listen to what she has said. Then the teacher can help her to learn proper pronunciation.

**Bilagáana bizaad yá'át'éehgo bee yáti' bího-
jiit'aahgo bikáa' kwii. Béesh dah joo'áligíí bi-
yi'ji' yájiit'i'go níwohji' béesh hataa'í nahalingo
yik'i niyiniit. 'Áádóó 'índa ná't'qá' nídziis-
ts'qá'go níléi nda'iisdzi'go há k'éeyootdoot bá
'ólta'í hadááhdéé' dah sidáhígíí. 'Ákót'éego
t'áá hó hazaad nídziists'qá'go bilagáana k'eh-
ji' yáti' bídahojiit'aah.**

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All-Pueblo Council dei'nínígíí yaa nídaat'í jini'. Naalyéhé yá sidáhí nilínígíí Fred Thompson wolyéé lá. Binaalye'é bá hooghan bee wójihígíí 'éi Santo Domingo Indian Trading Post wolyéego bee wójíí lá. Tó Hajilohnii 'ei t'óó haqah hadaajilgo, 'índa ta' béeso hada'ii'níitgo wónáásdóó 'qah háát'á nilíinii k'ad táadi míil béesogóó yilki' ní lá naalyéhé yá sidáhí. 'Áko doo shich'i' nináda'jidléégóó k'ad kóó hoolzhish ní lá. Ta' díí' náahai yéedqá' haqah hadaazhijil ni' 'éi t'ahdii doo shich'i' nináda'jidlée da ní lá.

Tó Hajilohnii 'ádaanigo naalyéhé bá hooghan doo nihidéét'i' da ndi Santo Domingo Indian Trading Post ha'níigo-béé wójí, 'áko díí naalyéhé yá sidáhí jilíinii nihízhí'ígíí binahji' béeso 'ájí'í daaníí lá. 'Éi baqgo t'áadoo nihízhí' bee wójihí dooleet daaníí lá Tó Hajilohnii. Yízhíhígíí 'éi. t'áadoo biniyéhégóó

baa saad nihighá, níléi 'adahwiis'áágóó díkwii-go shíí Santo Domingo dahoolyé ní lá naalyéhé yá sidáhí. 'Áko díí shinaalye'é bá hooghan bee wójihígíí doo nihidéét'i' da ní lá.

T'áa 'áádóó Tó Hajilohnii binant'a'í nilínígíí 'ánigo díí kojí nihí 'ádá bee hosiil'áanii t'ahgo nihits'qá' k'ízhniti'go 'át'é díí naalyéhé yá sidáhí jilíinii ní lá. Kojí nihinahagha' nilíinii baa háqah daniidzingo t'ahdii kóó náás dei'níilyé, 'ákó 'éidígíí díí naalyéhé yá sidáhí jilíinii níléi bilagáana bitahgóó baa nahojilni'-go 'aadéé' nihik'i na'aldeeh ní lá. Nihí 'éi kodóó 'ákót'éego nihá baa nahólni' doo dahodii'-nii da. 'Áko 'ákwii 'atdó' nihit ni'jiisíhgo 'át'é ní lá naat'áanii nilíinii.

'Áko nd díí 'qah hadasét'áhígíí 'éi doo yóó 'adideesh'áat da ní lá naalyéhé yá sidáhí. T'áa baiinisht'íigo t'áa na'adeetgi da hats'qá' náhideeshlah ní lá 'atdó'. 'Áádóó díí Tó Hajilohnii haqah hadasét'áhígíí 'ei chidí bits'a' dahólónígíí t'qago hot dei'lyeedígíí hats'qá' náhideeshlahgo binahji' shá ninádazh'doodleet. 'Éi doodago 'éi béeso bik'é nidajilnishígíí t'áa shí t'ahji' hats'qá' náhideeshlah ní lá 'atdó'.

Bibéézh nít'i'nii dó' ta' 'ákwii yíkai lá hádqá' shíí. Ha'át'éego lá 'ádahi'doh'ní daanigo. Hazhó'ó baa hwiinít'íigo shíí t'áa yá'a-t'éehgo t'áa 'at'ch'ishji' nihá k'ééhodoodootgo 'át'é daaní jini' 'éi. Díí naalyéhé bá hooghan ha'nínígíí 'éi bibéézh nít'i'nii bileezh bikáa'gi si'qá' lá. 'Éi shíí báago díí naalyéhé yá sidáhí Tó Hajilohnii yit' 'at'ch'i' nída'ditsihígíí bita' 'adiikah daanigo yiniyé yíkai. 'Áko t'ahdii shíí baa hwiinít'íigo 'át'é.

DISPUTE AT SANTO DOMINGO

The All-Pueblo Council is studying a dispute at the Santa Domingo Pueblo. A trader there says the people owe him more than \$3,000. The trader is Fred Thompson. He owns the Santo Domingo Indian Trading Post. Mr. Thompson says the people have owed him money as far back as 1951.

Some of the Indians have objected to the name of Mr. Thompson's trading post. They do not want it to be called Santo Domingo. Mr. Thompson says there is nothing wrong in this. He says the name has nothing to do with the pueblo.

The governor of the pueblo says the trader has broken the rules of the pueblo. He says Mr. Thompson has advertised the people's dances and towns without their permission.

Mr. Thompson says that if the people do not pay him what they owe him he will take their property. He says this will include their pickup trucks. He also wants to take money out of their wages.

Officials of the Santa Fe Railway have offered to act as peacemakers in the dispute. The Santa Fe owns the land where the trading post is located.



These scouts are members of the Mesa Vista Sanatorium Troop. Mesa Vista is one of the contract sanatoria for Navajo tubercular patients. Jason T. Wallace, Troop Committee Chairman of the new Scout unit, accepts the charter from C. W. Anderson, district representative, as Norman Wilson, assistant Scoutmaster, and Ted Graves, Scoutmaster, look on (left center). Members of the Troop to the right of Mr. Anderson in the picture are, left to right, Leroy Jack, junior assistant Scoutmaster (half hidden), Frank Clark, assistant Patrol Leader, Phil Benally, Harry Billy, David Curley, Victor Beck, Patrol Leader; Tony Toledo, John Gould and Wilson Buck.

Naabeehó t'áá dahóyáanii dóó 'áłchíní da bijéí bąqah dah nahaz'áanii ła' nłéí nizaadi 'azee' bąqah 'ádaal'j. Díí 'ashiiké yázhí kwii naazínígíí 'éí nłéí Dibé Ntsaa biláahdi Mesa Vista Sanatorium hooyéedi baa 'adahayánígíí 'ádaat'j. Boy Scouts wolyéego 'ashiiké yázhí yee 'idahooł'aahígíí 'áldó' ła' yee dah yikah lá. Charter wolyéhígíí naaltsoos ła' bee bá háána' lágo nabi'eeshii bí-lák'eeltsoozgo bikáá' kwii.

'Azee'ál'jidi Scout Troop Hóló

Diné bijéí bąqah dah nahaz'ánígíí nłéí Boulder, Colorado hooyéedi lq'í 'azee' bąqah 'ádaal'j. 'Áko 'áádóó 'ashiiké t'áá yá'át'ééh nídaasdl'ígíí ła' Boy Scouts wolyéhígíí yee 'atah danilj.

Táá' nídeezid yéedąq' Scout troop hólóq dooleet hodoo'niid. 'Éí 'ákódzaago 'ashiiké ła'ts'áadah dóó dego béédáahaiígíí tseebí yil-t'éego 'atah bízhi' 'ádaalyaa. 'Éí 'ákódzaa dóó 'índa t'áadoo le'é yídahooł'aahgo yaa nídiikai. Tsin da biih náwo'í yee nideigizhgo t'áadoo le'é nizhónigo yee 'ádeit'j. Tł'óót bida'atł'o'gi da t'áá 'áłtso yídahooł'aah. 'Áko yee 'áłch'j' ninákahgo doo nidilna' shj'j 'áłtsé tł'óót yéé da'atł'ooh. 'Éí beego doo bit' 'adahayáqgóó bee 'ada'a'ááh dóó t'áá 'éí t'áadoo le'é bee bída-

hoo'aah díí Boy Scout wolyéhígíí 'atah jílįigo.

Ted Graves wolyé 'azee'ál'j' góne' bá 'ólta'í nilínígíí, 'éí kwii Boy Scouts dah yoo'ish lá. Norman Wilson dóó Leroy Jack 'éí biká 'a-ná'ahi'nilchééh. Díí 'ashiiké kwii bízhi'ígíí t'áá 'álah 'azee' bąqah 'ál'j' áadi.

SCOUT TROOP AT SANATORIUM

A Navajo Boy Scout Troop has been organized at the Mesa Vista Sanatorium. The Sanatorium is located in Boulder, Colorado. There are eight Scouts in the Troop. All the boys are patients of the sanatorium.

The Troop was started three months ago. The Scouts have been doing very good work. They carve neckerchief slides out of wood. They also conduct knot tying contests.

Mr. Ted Grove is the Troop Scoutmaster. He is a teacher at the sanatorium. Norman Wilson, a Navajo patient, is Assistant Scoutmaster. Leroy Jack, also a patient, is Junior Assistant Scoutmaster.



Naabeehó Yinant'a'í Niljį Nt'é'ęę

Mr. Allan G. Harper wolyęego Tségháhoodzánídóo Naat'áanii T'áátá'í ha'nínígíí niljį nt'é'ęę t'áá 'ániidígo 'ádin ha'níigo baa.hóóni'. Tségháhoodzánígi nihá dah sidáago dįį náahai. Kóhoot'éeđqá' Wáashindoongóó dah náadiidzáago 'aadi Indians Binant'a'í ha'níigo nihinant'a'í náánídlínígíí yił nínáánálnish nt'éé'. 'Éí 'áájį binaanish naat'i'ígíí biniiyé naghái Yootó hoolyé ha'nínígíí bilááhjí Espanola, New Mexico hoolyéhegi náánádzáá nt'éé' t'áá 'ákwii 'ádin lá.

Indians wolyéii bi'oonishjí t'áá 'át'é bił bée-hózin nt'éé' díí hastiin. Neeznáá náahaijį Naabeehó dóó 'Ayahkinii bá nda'doonish ha'níigo béeso t'óó 'ahayóí ch'ideet'ánęę ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí yinaashnish. Ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí Naabeehó yá naaldzilgo hoolzhiizh.

'Áłtséedqá' be'asdzqá nt'é'ęę Kathleen Ross Harper wolyéé nt'éé', 'éí t'ahdii Tségháhoodzánígi sidáhqáđqá' bits'qá' 'ádin siljį'. 'Áko 'éí Tséhootsooigi łeeh yiltj. 'Áádóó 'asdzání łá' 'ánááyiidlaa nt'éé'. Biye' dó' hóló 'áłtséedqá' be'asdzáanęę bee. Mr. Harper yęę 'ádingo t'áá Tséhootsooigi nínáánáltj.

ALLAN G. HARPER DIES

Mr. Allan G. Harper died at Espanola, New Mexico recently. He was Area Director for the Navajo-Hopi Area from 1950 until 1954. In 1954 he was transferred to the Washington office. He remained at this post until his death.

Mr. Harper was an expert on Indian Affairs. Nationally he was known for his Navajo-Hopi Long Range Program. He was ever a friend toward Navajo self-government. Mr. Harper was also author of several books.

He was buried at Fort Defiance Memorial Cemetery beside his first wife Katherine Ross Harper. He is survived by his wife Mrs. Eloise Harper and his son Ned.

Hastóí Béesh Bqgh Dah Naaz'ání Niná'nilgo T'óó 'Áłah Silj'ęęđqá' Paul Jones Yee Haadzii'ii

(Díí kwii naaltsoos biká'ágíí nihahastóí Paul Jones Naabeehó dine'é bá hoot'áátjį yá 'alqajj' dah nááneesdáhígíí yee haadzii'ii 'át'é hastóí béesh bqgh dah naaz'ání t'óó niná'nil yęęđqá' Tségháhoodzánígi 'áłah siljį'go. Nihahastóí yee haadzii'ii niliinii t'áá 'át'é k'ad kwii naaltsoos bikáá' 'ájółéhégi 'át'éé ndi doo bííghah da. Háálá t'áá nízadgóó saad neist'i' 'éí' bee 'át'é. 'Éí bqągo t'áá 'ałkéé' dah naazh-jaa'go naaltsoos nihá bikáá' 'ánál'ijh dooleet. Díí saad 'ałkéé' nínilígíí doo ts'ídá 'ákót'ęego yee yááłti' da, ndi 'áát-yiłniinii 'éiyá t'óó ch'idaast'ánigo kwii baa hani'. Kodóó kót'ęego saad bighqágh náádét'i':)

Náá'ákóne' bee hanáádeesdzihígíí 'éí 'ólta'. Nihahastóí kódoó 'alqajj' dah sidáá nt'é'ígíí 'abíníđqá' 'ákót'ęego yee haadzii'. 'Ólta' naagháagi t'áá hótsoago łahgóó łá' dahoodzaa siljį'go 'át'é. Jó 'éí łá' t'áá 'ákót'ęego nihíł béeđahózin. 'Ákwii t'áá hazhó'ó baa 'ahééh 'ilj. Shí 'ałdó' díí 'ólta' naagháagi t'áá yęego bidiishkaalgo ntsékees. Nihí hastóí béesh nihqgh dah náadaas'nilígíí shjį 'ałdó' t'áá 'anót-tso 'ákót'ęego baa nitsídaahkees. Díí 'ólta' baa nídeit'ínígíí t'ahdoo nihidanilt'eehgóó 'át'é. 'Áko kodóó t'áá nihí baa nitsídaahkees, shahastóí. Háłish dó' nihá 'ádooníł. Nlélí diné bił kéedahoht'įįgóó díí 'ólta' haz'qagi bá baa nidaaht'į, hazhó'ó t'áá nihí bee na'ák'ítsídaatkees. Nlélí kéedahoht'įįgóó nihitah tádííyáago díkwiiigo shjį t'áá 'ákót'ęego bee haasdzii'ii ni'. Nihí łá' kodóó baa ntsídeikeesgo 'ólta' yolyéii ts'ídá 'éí t'éiyá nihíká 'adoolwołgo baa ntsídeikees. 'Éí t'áá 'ákót'ęego nihináát bee hanásdzih. 'Ałk'idqá' lá 'éí t'áá 'aaníí na'al-dloosh t'éiyá naanish daniljįgo yá'át'ęehgo bee náás da'íłdee' ni. 'Índa t'áá ha'át'éhégóó da naadqá' 'anídajijihgo 'éí ch'iyáán daniljįgo bee náás da'íłdee'. Díí k'ad doo t'óó baiish-dloho 'ádishnii da. T'áá 'aaníí 'ákót'ęego níłéi bit'áahdidqá' nihadahastóí yęę dóó danihizáanii yęę da yaa naaskai. Yá'át'ęehgo bee 'iináá nt'éé' shq'shin díí k'ad kwii baa ch'í-honí'ánígíí, 'áyaaní da yá'át'ęehgo yee náás danihideezhjaagó k'ad kqó t'áátáhagi 'át'éego k'ee'qą niit'įłł. Nlélí Hwéeldi hoolyéedęę' nínáda'iis'náago Naabeehó niidlinii nídanihi'dółtahgo náhást'ėidi míłjį 'anída'jiltah ha'níigo baa hani'. 'Áko k'ad 'éí tsosts'idiin

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dóo bi'qq hastáqdi míílgóo k'ee'qq niit'ííí. Díí nihidine'é k'ee'qq noot'ííígií beego kojí k'éyah bikáá' kééhwiit'íí dooleetgo daashíí honíítsogo nihá 'ahééhodeenii' yéé k'ad bilááh niit'áqgo doo hoo'a' da. 'Áko ndi t'áááhági 'át'éego k'ee'qq niit'ííí. 'Áko k'ad kodóo náásgóo daayit'ée dooleetgo baa nitsídaahkees? 'Ólta' lá t'éiyá ni. Nihidine'é 'ídahoot'aahgo wónáás-dóo shíí íahjí t'áá 'atah diikah. Jó 'éí lq'í 'ákó-t'éego nihií béeedahózin k'ad. 'Áádóo nihidine'é k'ad ía' íléí Chicago hoolyéedi bídahani'. Ía' 'e'e'aahjí tónteel biniit'aadi bídahani' Los Angeles hoolyéedi, San Francisco, 'índa Portland, Oregon dahoolyéégóo da. 'Aadóo íléí ha'a'aahjí tónteel biniit'aadi ía' bínáádahani'. 'Áko ndi dzqqdi kééhwiit'íinii t'ahdii doo nihí'diináah da. Jó nihidin'é ía' 'ákót'éego yaa nitsí dadiikéezgo k'ad íléí 'áadi na'ádidaadzil. 'Índa kojí 'aídó' íahgo kónáánát'é. 'Éí shíí ía' t'áá 'ákót'éego dadoohts'a'. Níléí háadi da naanish há nishódahoot'eehgo 'ákqó 'ada'ii-nééh dooleet ha'nínigíí t'áá ch'ééh 'ál'í ha'níigo bqa dahani'. Biniinaa 'át'éii 'éí nihií bée-dahózin. Bilagáanají ndahazt'i'ii doo nihií béeéhózin da 'éí bee 'át'é. Bá 'ééhoniilzingo shíí t'áadoo 'át'éhégoó 'áadi 'atah honiidlqó dooleetgo 'át'é. 'Áko díí biniinaa ch'ééh 'ál'í ha'nínigíí bee tsídazdókeesgo 'ólta' wolyéii bee 'aíkéé' jidót'éhégi 'át'é. Háálá 'éí t'éiyá bee 'ihónéedzq. Kodóo 'índa há'át'íhii da doo nihá nítdzilgóo hool'áa dooleet. 'Ólta'góo nidasoohekaii nihií béeedahózin. 'Éí bqqgo nihidine'é bee ndanohtingo yá'át'ééh. 'Aí'í'ídq' íléí Hwéeldi hoolyéédéé' dah nída'diildee'go nihahastóí yéé, nihizáanii yéé da 'ólta' 'ádaadeidiist'áqgo 'áádéé' bée'ílnii'. Kodi ninádahaaskaigo 'ólta' 'ádaadeidiist'ánéé yich'í' ni' daazl'íí. T'áá ch'ééh 'ál'íigo wónáásdóo siláoo hatahgóo nikidadiikai niha'áíhíni 'ólta'íí' nidahohníí ha'níigo. T'áá 'aaníí 'áíhíni nidazhnií'in íeh ít'ée' 'íídq'. 'Éí t'áá 'íiyisíí bénáshniíh. Hoo-ghangi t'áá shí t'éiyá 'ashkii nishííigo shaa dajíchi' íeh ít'ée'. 'Áíhíni yiniyé ndaakaiííí ía' 'aadéé' yigáál ha'niihgo hooghan góne' yaateel da shik'éedajii'nií ít'ée' ndashizh-ni'íngo. Ní't'ée' shíí íah t'áadoo hadazh'dees'íí' da lá. 'Ashkii 'ólta' yíghahgi nanise' léi' hólqó lá hodoo'niid. T'áá 'áko 'ólta'góo shíí dah 'adiildee'. Jó 'akon, 'íídq' 'ákót'éego ha'át-chíni nidazhnií'in íeh ít'ée' lá. K'ad 'éí doo 'ákót'éé da. Laanaa ha'níigo k'ad 'ákqó nihahastóí 'ólta' nihá yaa nída'ookqah. 'Índa íléí ha'a'aahdi Glenn Emmons wolyéego nihi-nant'a'í nihá dah sídáhííí ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí

nihá yidiilkaal díí 'ólta' naagháagi. 'Áíhíni 'ólta' yíghahgi nidanise'ígíí kónááhoo'éhé t'áá 'aí'tso 'ólta' bá hólqó dooleet níigo k'ad níláahdi yaa nídaat'í. 'Akót'é jó 'akon, sha-hastóí. Nihí'dó' t'áá 'ánóí'tso 'ákót'éego baa yinóht'íigo yá'át'ééh. T'áá 'ánóí'tso nihií bée-dahózingo k'ad 'ákqó 'ólta' díí' 'aí'qq 'át'éego nihá hólqó. Kin dah naazhjaagóo da'ólta'á-gíí lá, 'índa t'áá 'aí'í'ídq' nihida'ólta' yéé, dóo íléí t'óo'di da'ólta' ha'nínigíí lá, dóo kin chidí bée ndaadz'ííígií bíí' da'ólta'ógíí lá. 'Éí bíí díí' 'aí'qq 'át'é. Díí 'ákódaat'éhíígií t'ahdoo ía' 'ákót'éego nihá niit'aah da ít'ée'. Ía' lá doo nihií 'adaanii da ndi ha'át'íish dó' bee bohónéedzq. Jó t'áá 'íiyisíí 'ádingo 'aídó' doo yá'át'ééh da. 'Áko t'áá baa 'ahééh 'íííigo 'át'é díí nihá shóozt'e'ígíí. T'áá 'áko ndi t'áá daada nízahjí' niha'áíhíni yee 'ídahoot'aah, 'éí bqqgo t'áá bidadoot'kaal. Jó k'ad nihií béeedahózin. Jaa'dijoollee ha'nínigíí jilíigo t'áadoo hasihígi da nahalingo ntsáhákees íeh lá. 'Ákót'éego bik'í tsidasidoo'kéezgo shq' baa nidasóoht'íid kwii naaki náahai yéedq'. Baa nidasóoht'íid-go díí 'ólta' 'aí'kéé' honí'áqgo naakits'áadahjí' nihool'áhííí niha'áíhíni yíghah nda'ííteeh dóo nówohjí' t'áá 'ínáádahoot'aah dooleet da-dooniid. 'Ákódzago béeso ía' bá bits'á da-soonil silíí'. 'Éí yéé binahjí' k'ad íléí bidziilgo da'ólta'di niha'áíhíni neeznádiin dóo bi'qq naadiin tsosts'id yilt'éego da'ólta' nihi'di'níigo nát'qq' bee nihií náhóoni' kwii 'akée'di 'áíah náásoohdl'í'édq'. Bíni' niha'áíhíni náásgóo náada'ólta'go yá'át'ééh. Háadi da yéego da-díizts'áq'go kqó bilagáana ía' niha'dah naaz-dáhígoó niha'áíhíni t'áá bí ía' nihá dah naaz-dáa dooleet dadohníigo shíí 'ádaht'í, kwá'ási-ni. 'Áko ts'ídá t'áá 'aaníí 'ákót'é. T'áá 'aaníí-góo 'ákót'éego baa nídaht'í. Háálá íléí ha'á-t'éegi da bilagáana nihíká 'adoolwoí biniyé nihaa yígháhq kwii doo shíí yá'áhoochxqó da, doo hats'íi da lá daaníigo t'óo nihits'áq' dah náhdiikááh, t'áá'í, naaki da nibéedahaháah-go. Bá 'ólta'í daníííni doo t'áá 'éí t'éiyá 'áát-dishnií da Náánátahjí binaanish ndaat'í'ii t'áá 'ákót'éego ía' nihits'áq' 'anáhákááh. 'Áko ndi ía' t'áááhági 'át'éego nihitahgi bídaasdzil. Baa 'ahééh 'ííí lá 'ákót'éego. Bilagáana ni-hinaalnish shíí 'ákót'éego t'áá 'aí'tso binaanish yidadiilkaalgo dashq' k'ad daanízahgóo náás-deekai dooleet ít'ée' t'óo 'íí' k'ad. 'Aadóo 'índa ha'át'éegi da bilagáana t'áá yá'át'ééhgo nihinaalnish yileehgo náánátahgóo nihits'áq' 'adajiniíí. Ha'át'éego lá ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí bíí 'ahéedahosiilz'íid dóo bíí 'ahídaneeldingo náá-

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nálahgo nihits'áq' dah náádazhdiilóóz dadii'-niiigo ch'ééh baā hááhodiildla'. 'Ákót'éego 'át'é kwá'ásini.

"'Ákó'oolyéeni lá 'aadéé' bilagáana nihi-ch'i' yá 'qayidinítágo 'aadéé' bilagáana t'óó nihik'i nídiikai ni. Bilagáana 'altso baa nihi-dizhní'á." ha'niiigo 'aldó' ha'át'éegi da bee shik'éhát'ááh niljigo dzagdi shaa náhát'ééh. Kóq' dah nahisóótánigíí shíí'á' 'ákódashidoh-niiigo 'át'é. 'Áko ndi 'éi doo 'ákót'éé da. Kojí 'ihoo'aah wolyéii bee yá'át'ééh dahodeezt'i'j' ga' baa ntséskees shí. 'Índa bilagáana bizaad nihi' béeedahózinii t'áá 'ákót'éego bee danó'í. 'Áko shq' ha'át'éego t'áá sáhá nihi' 'éedahó-zingo nihiidine'é bi' kééhwit'íinii doo bee bíká 'iilyeedgóó t'óó t'áá 'adíghahágo bi' 'aniit'éé dooleet? T'áá nihi' béeedahózinígi bee náás da'ahíniijáahgo 'éi yá'át'ééh. Jó shí 'ákót'éego baa ntséskees. 'Éi 'áátdabijini bilagáana 'altso baa nihiidizhní'á ha'nínigíí. Kojí bilagáana bi' hadahwiisdzodéé' t'áá nihi'ee nitsiná'aldahgo 'át'é. Doo t'áá chaat da nihi-láahgo dadighas da. Jó 'ániid Ypotóóji hahoodzooígíí biyí'j' naat'ánii Governor Simms wolyéhigíí 'ání, ní'ch'i' haln'í ha'nínigíí yii'j' haadzii'go. "Díí k'ad Bikági Yishtizhii wolyéii 'ádínáádeidooh'ni'go 'atah binaatnish dooleet nihi'di'nínigíí ts'ídá t'áá doo 'asohodoobéezh da. Ha'át'éédéé' béeso nídidit'áatgo bee bik'i diildzi. Naaltsoos da yá naazdáa dooleetj' da háádéé' béeso bá nídadidit'áatgo kwii nihá naalnish dooleet. Jó 'akon, 'akódaat'éhigíí baqgo doo biniil'áq' da ndi Indians binaatnish dooleet danihiijini." jó níigo yee haadzi' Governor Simms. 'Ákwii bee nabik'í tsínááhákeesgo bilagáana doo t'áá k'ad nánihidiijaa' da. 'Áko daats'í t'óó díí k'ad 'aniit'éhégi 'ániit'éé dooleet. T'áá nihi' biniiyé 'ádá nahwiit'áago biniiyé hasht'e 'ádiilnéehgo k'ad t'áá shíí'á' jigo da 'anihídi'doodzi' dishnii' ga'. 'Éi baqgo 'ihoo'aah wolyéii, 'ólta' wolyéii ts'ídá 'aláqij' shíni' niljigo ntsékees. Bee shíká 'adoohjah nihíínish'ní hastóí béesh nihqah dah náádaas'nílii. 'Índa Wááshindoon nihinant'a'í dajílinii dó' bee shíká 'azhdoojah hwiínish'ní t'áá 'ájiltso. Háálá shidine'é hótsoago bee bi-ch'i' 'anáhoót'i'. 'Ólta' wolyéii 'éi t'éiyá bá'á' yidoolíitgo baa ntséideikes, 'éi baq 'ádishní. (Kwii diné 'ahínáadaazkad.)

(to be continued)

INAUGURAL SPEECH OF PAUL JONES, CHAIRMAN
NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL

April 4, 1955, 1:30 p. m.

My next point is education. I was very pleased when my predecessor, Mr. Ahkeah, mentioned this morning

that during his administration education was one of the fields in which a wonderful step forward had been taken. I most assuredly agree with him in that connection and it is my purpose, and I hope it is the purpose of the whole Council, to continue in the direction of providing all of our Navajo children with an opportunity for education. We have not done everything that it is possible to do in this connection. Much still remains to be done and we must place that responsibility not with our neighbors or with anyone else, but with ourselves the Council. Take upon yourselves the responsibility for seeing that the people you represent are well provided for in terms of education for their children. I have made that plea to you in many meetings over the reservation. The salvation and hope of our Navajo people lies in education. At one time, and I mean nothing disrespectful when I say it, we made our living on livestock and a little corn patch. That was the beginning of our livelihood and it must have been good because we have increased in population to a great degree. When we returned from Ft. Sumner there were about 9,000 Navajos. There are now 76,000. You know that the Navajos must have had something quite adequate to permit them to keep on increasing. However, due to our increased population, we have occupied nearly all the space on our reservation. There is no vacant spot and we are still increasing. Where do we go from here? We must be educated in order to be absorbed with the rest of the people in these United States of ours. We have all seen that point clearly already. We have Navajos in Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, and if you please even on the Atlantic Coast. They are not yet in great numbers there but they are beginning to accustom themselves, and they are beginning to be accepted by the society in which they move. It has been stated on the Council floor that the reason for which relocation is not successful as it might be is because of the lack of education. That should inspire us to go forward. Those of you who have been educated must tell your people the benefits of education. It is the greatest hope that we have for our Navajo people. We do like our forefathers did when they returned from Ft. Sumner, after they had agreed to the education of their children. When they returned to the reservation they said that they were dissatisfied with Ft. Sumner. They were dissatisfied with the plan to take the Navajos to some other place, and they agreed to literally anything in order to be permitted to return to the Navajo reservation. As result, their leaders agreed to place the children in school to be educated after their resettlement in the Navajo country. However, when they returned they were reluctant to send their children to school. The Federal Government had to send police out to gather the children for school, I remember myself distinctly. I was of school age at that time. My mother and father used to hide me under sheepskins and blankets when they saw a person coming who represented the schools. I was the only boy in the family. They used to hide me when they saw the school people or the policemen coming for fear that these representatives would say that my parents had a boy of school age and that they had to send him to school. However, one bright day they made a mistake. My parents were not on the lookout, and someone saw me, even though I was hiding behind the hogan. That person said "That boy must go to school." So away I went to school. But our eyes are now open to the advantages that school has for us, and we have gone ahead with plans for more adequate edu-

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cation. It is the program of Commissioner Emmons and his staff to see that every child of school age is in school by 1956. I was greatly pleased to notice in the press how Congress complimented the Commissioner for the stand that he has taken. All of you Councilmen who know of the efforts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, know that our people are grateful for what he is doing for us, and let me tell you, my friends, let us go all out to see that our children are placed in some sort of school. We have four types of schools serving the reservation. We have the bordertown schools, we have the off-reservation schools and we have the trailer type of schools. We did not have them before. They are not so good, these trailer schools. But they are better than nothing. If we did not have those things we would be dissatisfied. Now we have them we do not like them and they are not the best. Nevertheless we have something which can be used for the education of our Navajo children. Let us make use of all these things. Our eyes are sufficiently open now that we see the benefit of education. You, the Tribal members, and particularly the old members, saw this requirement more clearly two years ago than you did in the past and you said, "We will set up a fund so that these high school graduates of ours will be able to attend schools of higher learning, colleges and universities." And we were reminded at the last meeting of the Tribal Council that we presently have 127 young men and women of our Navajo Tribe who are in the process of getting that higher education. We have said that we will educate these young Navajo men and women so that they may supersede some of the white people on the reservation. Some of the white people employed on the reservation find their lives lonesome and their work isolated. They come here, but at most many of them stay only a year or two. It is too lonesome. It is too sandy for many of them. That is why we cannot keep them as long as we might like. I have reference not only to the teachers but to those employed in other types of work. However, I would like to make the observation, that among the white employees there are many consecrated individuals who devote their lives to working out the problems of various groups of people, including our own Navajo people, and many of whom have spent many years on our reservation and are still here. If we had more of the latter kind of employees, we would most surely be farther ahead than we are at the present time. We appreciate those good people. When they are transferred from one area to another, we make a fuss about it. We say that "There is a man or woman that we like. He comes into our hogan and partakes of our humble meal. We appreciate that. All of us do. We are glad." We have many of that kind of employee actually. Let us all do our best to see that our Navajo children are educated, however.

I have been accused, and maybe some of you have made this accusation. "You are inviting the States of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah to come in here and take hold of our Navajo people." However, I would like to contradict that. That is not it. I have seen the advantages of education. Many of our educated people also see that. Why should we keep that for ourselves and not be concerned with other people who do not know the advantages? In fact, the other day, listening to the radio, Governor Simms made a statement regarding the pressure that is being brought by the Federal Government on the various States where there are Indian popu-

lations to make it their responsibility to look after the Indians rather than the Federal Government. He said, "We do not have the finances or personnel, but nevertheless the pressure is being brought." They feel it more than we do. Why should we not be prepared for the time when we will naturally have to be members of the States rather than be clannish and live isolated from the rest of the world? That is a reason, and there are other good reasons for which I have said that I will try my best, with the help of the Councilmen and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to secure further education for our Navajo people. (Applause)

Naat'áanii Nídaa Dooleet

Kéyah Naabeehó dine'é yikáá' kóodahat'í-nígíí bikáá'góó 'ahee danízhago Naat'áanii t'áá'tá'í ha'nínígíí naboohyáanii Assistant Superintendent deit'nínígíí nídaago 'ánídooníít ha'níigo baa hwiiníníst'ííd lá. Díí Naat'áanii diné bitahgóó nídaa dooleet ha'nínígíí T'iists'óóz Nídeeshgizh hoolyéedi 'a' sídaa dooleet lá, Naat'áannii Néezdi dó'. Tséhootsooigi, dóó Ch'ínííjdi dóó Tó Naneesdizídi dó' lá. 'Áko 'ashdlago bit haz'áq dooleet lá.

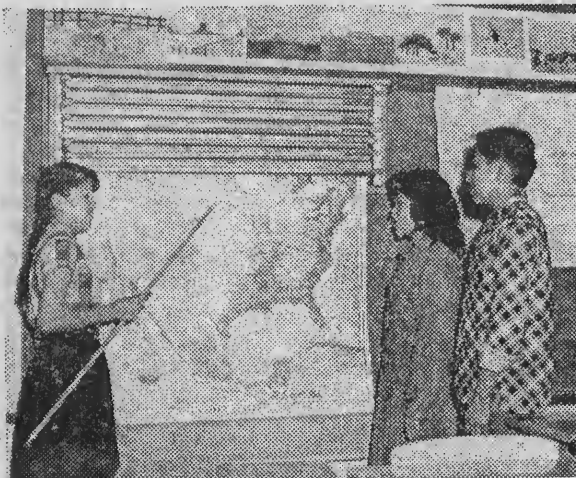
"Díí Naat'áanii 'ashdlago bit haz'ánígíí t'áa 'altso Tségháhoodzánígi Naat'áanii T'áá'tá'í, Mr. G. Warren Spaulding, wolyéhígíí yíyaa sinil dooleet." níí lá Indians Binant'a'í Glenn Emmons wolyéego níléi ha'a-'aahdi nihá sídáhígíí. 'Éí shíí 'atah yaa yíníst'íídgo díí diné bitahgóó naat'áanii nídaago 'ánídaalyaa. "Naat'áanii daazl'íí shíí bee 'íhólníh nilíinii t'áa nitsáago dayó'ta' dooleet. 'Índa t'áadoo le'é hadahat'éehii bohó-néedzqá góne' t'áa 'bí ha'át'éego diné yá 'íidoolíít. 'Áko ndi Naat'áanii T'áá'tá'í ha'nínígíí doo bit 'ajó'ta' da nahalingo bilááh-góó ha'át'íhii da baa níjít'íí dooleekígíí 'éí doo 'ázhdooníít da." níí lá 'atdó'. Naat'áanii diné bitahgóó nídaago 'ánályaagíí beego t'áa diné bitahgi t'áadoo le'é bá nibéého-yooz'ííh dooleet. 'Aadóó 'índa 'ei ga' nihi-nant'a'í lá 'ííjigo diné yíí 'ahéedahólzíngó yá naazdáa dooleet. 'Éidígíí beego díí diné bitahgóó naat'áannii nídaago 'ályaagíí t'áa yá'át'ééh." níí lá 'atdó' Emmons.

Naat'áanii dadooléet ha'nínígíí naaki t'áa bééhózin. Naat'áanii Néezjí Mr. Elvin G. Jones lá, 'índa Tó Naneesdizíjí 'éí M. A. South. 'Éí díízhíní binaanish ch'ét'ééh dooleet. Nááná'tahgóó 'éí 'aak'eego 'índa béedahózin dooleet lá.

FIVE SUB-AGENCIES FOR NAVAJOS

The Navajo Agency will have five sub-agencies. Each sub-agency will have an assistant superintendent. The reservation will be divided into the following sub-agencies: Shiprock and Crownpoint in New Mexico, Fort De-

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These students are studying geography. One of them is giving an oral report to her classmates. This classroom is at Intermountain School, Brigham City, Utah.

Íléí 'adahwiis'áágóó kéyah bikáá' 'ádahoot'éegi bídahojíí'aah íléí da'ólta'di. Kwii naazínígíí Intermountain hoolyéedi da'ólta'ágíí ła' 'adaat'í. Tsin dah jootíígo biká'ágíí 'éí íléí 'ádahoot'éego hoł bée'hoozinígíí baa nahojilni'go bikáá'.

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fiance, Chinle and Tuba City in Arizona.

Commissioner Glenn Emmons said, "Each of the sub-agencies will report directly to General Superintendent, G. Warren Spaulding, at Window Rock, Arizona. In addition he said, "each sub-agency director will have broad authority to make on-the-spot decisions within a framework of general policy and procedure." Mr. Emmons continued, "In brief this means bringing the administration of Navajo affairs closer to the people themselves."

Mr. Emmons announced that two positions had already been filled, namely, Shiprock by Elvin G. Jonas, and Tuba City by Marion A. South. Both these offices and Crownpoint are to open for business June 30. The remaining two will open in late summer or early in the fall.

Havasupai Dine'é

Bidáá' Ha'azt'i' hoolyé'hédóó yaago íléí tsékooh hatsoh góyaa bikágí yishtłizhii ha'nínígíí ła' kéédahat'í. Bilagáanají Havasupai deitní. Dinéjį shíí 'éí haayit'éego dayózhíí shąshin. Góóhniinii daats'í. Jó t'áá 'éí 'atłs'a nídaazt'i'ígíí ła' 'át'éegi 'át'éego baa dahojilni' díí Havasupai wolyé ha'nínígíí. T'ah nahdégé' 'éí doo bił na'adáa da řt'ée' jini. Jó k'ad 'índa bił na'adáago yee dahoot'a' lá t'áá bí.

'Áko ndi łįį' dóó dzqnééz 'adaat'éii da t'éiyá bee bich'į' bidahóót'i' jini. T'óó 'atł'ée-da'aztiingo íléí tsékooh góyaa bich'į' bidahool'a jini. T'áá bí ndi t'áá 'ákót'éego t'éiyá t'áadoo le'é ch'iyáán da 'adaat'éii 'adił yah 'adayiigeeh. Naaltsoos neiyéhé da t'áá 'ákót'éego t'éiyá naaltsoos niyiyeesh lá.

Díí tsékooh góyaa kéédahat'í ha'nínígíí bich'į' bida'doodáát bee hoo'a' dóó k'ad bídáa'gi łįį' ła' biniyé shijéé'. 'Éí bik'é nda'jiiłéego tsékooh góyaa bee bidajighááh dóó 'áádégé' bee háájídááh, há hoo'íinii t'áá bóoltą'go.

T'áá shiidąq'dii tsékooh góyaa kéédahat'í jini díí Havasupai wolyé ha'nínígíí. Doo bił na'adáa dago biniinaa łą'í doo hoł bée'dahózín da.

'Áko ndi t'áadoo le'é doo ts'ídá bídin hó-yéé'góó kéédahat'íí lá. 'Atsinilt'ish 'íł'įigo bee da'diltł'ígíí ła' neis'ąqgo 'éí bee 'aná'iiłki'ígíí néit'aah lá. Béesh hataat'í da beedahółq.

'Aak'eejį' hodidilzhishgo t'áadoo le'é nídanit'įhgo 'atdó' neeni yaa ninákah lá.

Hootah nídaakahii daniyah dooleet'ígíí dó' hólqogo 'ályaa lá k'ad. 'Áádóó t'áá háiiida díí Tsékooh hatsoh góyaa hootah deesháát nízín shíį k'ad bee haz'ąqgo 'át'ée lá. 'Áłtsé naaltsoos 'ákqó 'ąjiił'įhgo 'éí t'áá 'atłsojį' 'ééhózingo kodóó ákqó dashdiighááh. Tourist Manager, Supai, Arizona, via Grand Canyon 'ąjiił'įhgo 'áadi nídeidiłtsos dóó 'áádégé' hani' náhádleeł.

THE HAVASUPAI INDIANS INVITE VISITORS

The Havasupai Indians will allow visitors in their country this year. The Havasupai live around Supai, Arizona. Visitors have not been welcomed before.

It is very difficult to reach Havasupai country. The people live in deep canyons. You must travel eight miles on horseback. Food and mail are brought by mules.

Now, visitors will be able to rent horses. Havasupai guides will show them the country.

The Havasupai came to their canyon home many years ago. Not many people have seen them. This is because the Havasupai land is so hard to reach.

There is electric power at Supai. It comes from gasoline motor. However, the electricity is on for only a little while each day. Motion pictures are shown. Some people have phonographs.

Visiting Indians come to Supai to watch the Peach Festival. At this time there is dancing and the people play games. The Peach Festival is held in late August or early September.

The Havasupai Tribal Council has built a lodge for visitors. People who would like to visit Havasupai land can write for information to, Tourist Manager; Supai, Arizona; via Grand Canyon.

**THE TENTATIVE DATE FOR THE NINTH
ANNUAL NAVAJO TRIBAL FAIR
AT WINDOW ROCK, ARIZONA
IS SEPT. 9, 10, 11, 1955**

Message to **FARM WORKERS!**

Why **YOUR CHILDREN** Should Go to **SCHOOL**

✓ ✓ ✓

Education Helps Your Children

All children need education. Your child has a right to education. Schools give children a chance to be good respected citizens.

✓ ✓ ✓

A New Law Gives Your Children Time To Go To School

Children under 16 are not allowed to work in the fields during school hours. This law is the same everywhere in the United States. It does not apply to children working on their parent's own farm.

✓ ✓ ✓

Everyone Should Know About This Law

Some men from the United States Department of Labor may talk to you about this law. They are your friends. They want to help you and your children.

✓ ✓ ✓

Your Employer Must Obey This Law

The Labor Department men may talk to your employer. They will tell him not to let children under 16 work in the fields during school hours. Children under 16 may work before and after school and in vacations.

✓ ✓ ✓

Help Your Employer Obey The Law

Do not let your children under 16 work in the fields during school hours. Send them to school instead. Children over 16 may work at any time in the fields. Have papers with you to show their age.

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN A BETTER CHANCE. SEND THEM TO SCHOOL.

James P. Mitchell, Secretary
U. S. Department of Labor

Washington
December 1954

**T'áádoo Le'é K'éedadilyééhgóó Ninádaatnishii Kót'éego
Hani' Nihich'í' 'Ályaa Lá.**

**Niha'átchíní bíní' da'ólta'go yá'át'ééh. Biniiyé
'áhá'nínii kót'é:**

'Íhoo'aah Wolyéii T'éiyá Bee 'Ihónéedzq.

'Éi bqago niha'átchíní t'áá 'áltso da'óltago yá'át'ééh. 'Átchíní t'áá 'áltso 'íidóot-
tahgo bee bá haz'q, 'áko ta' 'ólta' bqah yit'íí dooleetígíí ts'idá doo 'ál'íí da. Háálá
'ólta' t'éiyá yá'át'éehgo yee náás doogáát, 'áko náás hodeeshzhiizhgóó háadi da
doo t'óó baa 'oodloh da dooleet. 'Éi biniiyé 'ádaha'ní.

Bee Nahaz'áanii Bá Hólqogo 'Át'é 'Ólta'.

'Átchíní hastq'áadah bináahai dóo wóshdégé' yaago hodees'áago ta' da'ólta'go ta'
'éi bíní' naalnish ha'niigo 'atah kéyah yinaalnish dooleetígíí doo bee haz'q da.
Jó 'éi nléi kéyah bikáá' k'ééda'dilyéehii binda'anishgóó 'áátyífní kwii. United
States wolyéego kéyah t'ááta' bizhi' niljigo Wáashindoon biyaa sinilígíí bikáá'
'adahwiis'áágóó t'áá nítéél nt'éé' 'ákót'éego bee haz'q. Doo t'áá kwii t'éiyá 'ákó-
t'éego bee 'aahwiinít'íí da. 'Áko ndi t'áá 'íiyisíí t'áá hó ha'átchíní niljigo kéyah
bina'anishgi yee háká 'anájahgo 'éi doo bee 'aahwiinít'íí da.

**Díi Beehaz'áanii Ha'nínígíí Hazhó'ó Nihí Bédahózingo
Yá'át'ééh.**

Naanish bee bídahólníihii United States Department of Labor wolyéego ta' yee
dah yikah Wáashindoon yá ndaalnishii. 'Éi nléi naanish nídahadleehgóó t'áá
'áltso yik'i dadéez'íí. 'Áko 'éidiígíí ha'át'éegi da ta' yíghááh ha'niigo hazhó'ó
ndeíidótkid. Nihiká 'adoolwol yiniiyé nídadikah, 'éi bqago t'áadoo bich'í' dasoh-
t'íí. Háálá niha'átchíní bá yá'át'ééhjí dóo t'áá nihí nihá yá'át'ééhjí nihá yaa
nídaat'í 'éi bee 'át'é.

**Há Na'anishii Dó' Bik'ehgóó 'Ájít'éé Doo Díi
Beehaz'áanii.**

Bá nida'anishí dajiliinii dó' t'áá bee hach'í' yádaati'go 'át'é díi beehaz'áanii ha-
nínígíí. Naanish Bee Bídahólníihii yiniiyé haa nídaakah. Háálá 'átchíní ta' da'ól-
ta'go, ta' 'éi há ndaalnish dooleetígíí doo bee haz'q da. 'Átchíní béeso ta' yik'é
nidoolnish lá t'áá bee haz'qago 'át'é ní, 'áko ndi yiniinaa 'ólta' niyisíih doolee-
tígíí 'éi doo bee haz'q da. Nléi shjigo doo da'ólta' dago 'éi nihíla. 'Éi ha'át'éegi
da béeso ta' yik'é naalnishgo doo bee 'aahwiinít'íí da 'átchíní. 'Áko ndi 'ólta'jí
'aghá bá bichqhwíidéeni'. 'Éi 'éiyá 'ákót'é 'íishjqq.

Bá Nida'nishii Bee Bíká 'Anáhjah.

Naaltsoos bee 'ééhózinii niha'átchíní dabízhí' dóo béedááháiígíí dabikáa'go bee
ndaahjaahgo yá'át'ééh. 'Áko bá ndaatnishígíí bíí béedahózin dooleet. 'Índa t'ahjí
'ólta' baa na'aldeehgo 'átchíní hastq'áadah dóo yaago béedááháiígíí t'áadoo
naanish bich'í' dah daahnií. 'Ólta' bídaahniígo 'éi yá'át'ééh t'áá 'áltso. T'áá 'aa-
nii nléi ha'át'éegi da 'ólta' bita' náhoot'aahgo na'anishígíí 'éi doo bee 'aahwiiní-
t'íí da. 'Íishjqq 'ákót'é. Naaltsoos bee 'ééhózinii nidaahjaah ha'nínígíí dó' bée-
daatniih.

HAA'I YEE' NIHA'ÁŁCHINÍ BADI'NOH'AAH.

'ÓLTA' BÍDAAHNIŁGO BÍNÍ' DA'ÓLTA'.